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## C. E. LESLIE.

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## Rudimental Department

## THE STAFF.

The Staff is composed of five lines and the four in. tervening spaces, and these are numbered from the bottom upward, as the First Line, First Space, Second Line, Second Space, etc.

## NOTES.

Characters called Notes are used to represent the length of tones.

There are in general use six different kinds of notes, called: Whole Note (Q), Half Note ( $P$ ), Quarter
 second Note ( $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { E } \\ V\end{array}\right)$

## RESTS.

Characters called Rests, and corresponding in length to notes of the same denomination, are used to indicate silence, and are made thus: -- Whole Rest, below the line; - Half Rect above the line; $P$ Quarter

Rest; 7 Eighth Rest; 妾 Sixteenth Rest; $\frac{4}{4}$ Thirty-
second Rest.

## LETTERS.

The first seven letters of the Alphabet are used to represent musical tones, and are given to the beginner in this order: C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

## CLEFS.

Clefs are used to locate the letters on the staff, to represent the pitch of tones and to designate the parts to be sung by the different voices.

There are three different clefs in common use made and placed on the staff in the following positions: G Clef (the Soprano and Alto sing from this clef. (手) The F Clef ( $\overline{-}$ ) The Base always sing from this clef, andsome- times the Tenor is written above the Base on the same staff with the Base. The C Clef (\%) The Tenor sings from the $C$ clef. The (\#f) letters are located on the staff the same as with the G clef; but, as gentlemen's voices are in true pitch an octave lower than ladies' voices, when the Tenor is played upon an instrument, it should be played one octave lower than if represented in the G clef.

## ADDED LINES.

Short added lines may be used both below and above the staff, thus:


## SCALES.

The Diatonic Scale is the easiest and most natural scale to sing, and consists of a series of eight sounds, designated by numerals, thus: $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8$, and by syllables, Do. Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See, Doe; and in the key of C , or Natural scale, by the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. The syllable name of notes is not derived from the shape or form of the note, but from the position it occupies in the scale.
Each line and space of the staff is called a degree, therefore there are nine degrees in a staff. The staff is used to write notes and other musical characters on. Notes are characters used to represent the length of tones and may be written upon any degree of the staff, or upon the added lines above or below the staff or in the intervening spaces. The Clefs are used to locate the letters on the staff, and thus establish the pitch of tones. For example, I raight

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make a staff and place a note or a number of noter on it, thus: Butwe cannot determine
 the pitch until we have introduced a clef; with G clef, thus: Or, with F clef, thus:


## TIIE DIATONIC SCALE.

The Diatonic Scale in the key of C , with C clef, ascending and descending.

Ascending.

$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Nomeral Names, } & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ Sjllable Niames.- Do, Ke, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si Do, Prononoced.- doe, ray, mee, fah, sole, lah, see, doe, Pormont Names- C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C,

Descending.

$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Numeral Names.- } & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ 8jllablo Names- Do, Si, La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do, Pronoraceddoe, see lah, sole, fah, mee, ray, doe. Permant XamesC, B, A, G, F, E, D, C.

Characters called Sharps, $(\underset{\eta}{( })$ ) and Flats, $(2)$ are used in the transposition of the scale, and are a sign or signature indicasing the key in which the piece is written. A sharp ( ${ }_{( }^{q}$ ) placed before a note introduces a tone a half step hlgher. A llat $(k)$ placed before a note introtuces a tone a balf step lower. A character
call a natural $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { ) }\end{array}\right)$ is used to cancel the effect of a sharp or flat. Where a sharp ( $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{H}}$ ) or flat (b) occurs in a measure it continues its effect throughout the measure unless canceled by a natural ( $h$ ).

A character called a Double Sharp, ( $(\underset{)}{ }$ is used to sharp a note or letter that has been sharped.

A character called a Double Flat, ( 22 ) is used to flat a notc or letter that has been flatted.

## THE CHROMATIC SCALE


 Syllablenamer.-Do Di Re RiMi Fa Fi Sol Si La Li Si Do. Prononnced.- Doe Dee Ray Ree \#lee Fah Fee Sole See Lah Lee See Doe.



Perman't names.-C B B2 A A2 G G2 F E EL2 D D2 C.
Syllable names.-DoSi Se La Le Sol Se Fa Mi MeReRa Do. Prononaced. - Doe See Say Lah Lay Sole Say Fah Hee May Ray Rah Doe. $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Numeral aames, } & -8 & 7 & \text { b7 } & 6 & \text { b } 6 & 5 & \text { b } 5 & 4 & 3 \\ 23 & 23 & 22 & 1 .\end{array}$

SCALE OF A MINOR.
Melodic Form.


## SCALE OF A MINOR.



The harmonic form is certainly preferable and almost wholly used in this country.
Table of scales in all of the major keys with the $G$ and F clefs.

Note.-The position of the scale with the C clef being the same upon the staff as with the G clef, it is not considered necessary to use it here.

## THE C SCALE.

Signature, Natural.


Do ReMi Fa Sol La Si Do. Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do.
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 . & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 7 & 8 .\end{array}$
CDEFGABC. CDEFGABC.
Note.-It is said by some, that the C scale has no signature, and that it ccrtainly should not be called natural. But I know of no better name for it, and do not believe that even a very dull pupil will be misled by it. Hence, in this work in the absence of sharps and flats the signature will be termed natural.
Moore's Encyclopædia of Music says the natural key is that which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature, as the key of C.

## Rudimental Department.

THE G SCALE.
Signature, One Sharp.


THE D SCALE
Signature, Two Sharps.


THE A SCALE.
Signature, Three Sharps.


THE E SCALE.
Signature, Four Sharps.


## THE B SCALE.

Signature, Five Sharps.


THE F SCALE.


THE SCALE OF BK.
Signature, Two Flats.


THE SCALE OF ER.
Signature, Three Flats.


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## THE SCALE OF AR.



THE SCALE OF Dh.
Signature, Five Flats.


THE SCALE OF G2.
Signature, Six Flats.


$\begin{array}{llllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 .\end{array}$
Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do.
Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do.

A dot following a note adds one half to the length of the note thus a dotted half note $F^{\circ}$ is equal to three quarter notes
A triplet is a group of three notes, with a figure 3 placed above or below them, and should be performed in the time of two of the same denomination家家

A Hold ( $n$ ) placed over or under a note or rest shows that it should be prolonged, at the option of the leader.

A Dotted Bar $(\vdots)$ is a sign of repeat.
The Slur ( ) is usod to connect two or more notes on different degrees of the staff.

The Tie $(-)$ is used to connect two or more notes on same degree of the staff. Music is divided into measures.

## MEASURE AND BARS.

The lines drawn across the staff are called bars.
The distance from one of these bars to another is called a measure. The enlarged bar shows the close of a strain in music. The double bar shows the close of the composition. Example :


There are four kinds of measure, indicated by a fraction placed on the staff at the beginning of a piece of music.

Double Measure. Triple Measure. Quadruple Measure. Sextupie Measure.

| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The upper figure shows the number of counts in a measure, and the lower figure the kind of notes or their equivalent.

Brating Time, is indicating the different parts of a measure by a movement of the hand, and is performed as follows:

Double Time-Down, up.
Triple Time-Down, left, up.
Quadruple Time-Down, left, right, up.
Sextuple Time-Down, down, left, right, up, up; generally beaten, Down, up.
Double Time has two counts; Triple, three; Quadruple, four, and Sextuple six.
The stress of voice placed on certain parts of the measure is called Accent.
Double and Triple Time has one accent placed on the first part of the measure. Quadruple two, placed on the first and third parts. Sextuple, two, placed on the first and fourth parts of the measure.
(In the pronunciation, the syllable italicized shows the accent.
$A-\mathrm{In}$, for, at, with, etc.
Accelerando-(A-tchel-e-ran-do), moving faster and faster.
Adagio-(A-dah-jo), slow.
Ad libitum, or ad lib.-at pleasure
Allegro-(A1-lay-gro), a quick movement.
Allegretto-(Al-lay-gray-to), less quick than Allegro.
Andante-(An-dan-ta,) distinct, rather slow.
Andantino-(An-dan-tee-no), quicker than Andante.
A tempo-(Ah-tem-po), in time.
Allegro-Agitato, quick, with anxiety and agitation.
Bis-(Bese), twice.
Beat, the rise and fall of the hand in marking time in music.
Basta-(Ita), stop, proceed no further, unless directed by the leader.
Cantata-(Ita), a composition consisting of an intermixture of air and recitative.
Coda-an additional close of a composition.
Con-(Cone, long o), with.
Con spirito-(Spir-ito), with spirit.
Con Espress-(Ita), with expression.
Crescendo-(Cre-shen-do), Cres. or increase the power.
Cadence-a shake or trill, a close in melody or harmony, either terminating the piece or dividing it into numbers or periods.
Da Capo-(Da-cah-po), or D. C. go to the beginning.
Dal Segno-(Dol-sane-yo), or D. S. go to the sign.
Diminuendo-(Dimin-oo-en-do), Dim, or $\Longrightarrow$ diminish the power.
Dolce-(Dole-tchay), soft, sweet, delicate.
Doctor of music-a degree conferred by Universities.
Diluendo-(Ita) a gradual dying away of the tone.
Dominant-the dominant or fifth note of the scale.
Fine-(Fee-na), end.
Finale-(Fee-nah-la), the final movement.
Forte-(For-ta), or $f$. loud.

Fortissimo, or ff-very loud.
Largo-a slow movement.
Legato-(La-gah-to), or smooth and connected.
Lento-(Layn-to), slow and gliding.
Mediant-the third above the tonic or key letter.
Mezzo-(Met-zo), or $m$, of medium power.
Moderato-(Mod-a-rah-to), moderately.
Octave-a succession of eight tones.
Obligato-(O-ble-gah-to), neoessary, indispensible.
Pianissimo-or $p p$, very soft.
Piano-(Pe-ah-no), or $p$, soft.
Presto-quick.
Primo-(Pree-mo), first.
Ritard-slower and slower.
Scale-a series of lines and spaces on which notes are placed, an actave.
Semi-Stacco-(Sem-ee), or . . less short and distinct than Staccato.
Sforzando(Sfort-zan-do), $8 f, f z$, or < explosive.
Solo-for one voice or instrument.
Sastenuto-(Sos-te-noo-to), sustained.
Staccato-(Stah-kah-to), or ' 1 very short and distinct.
Swell-or $\longrightarrow$ increase and diminish.
Submediant--the sixth tone of the scale.
Supertonic-the note above the tonic or key letter.
Subdominant-the fourth note of the scale of any key.
Subtonic-the seventh of the scale, under the tonic.
Tempo-min strict time.
Trio-(Tree-0), for three parts.
Tuti-(Too-tee), altogether.
Tonic-the key letter or first tone of the scale.
Vivance-(Ve-vah-tcha), quick and lively.
Voce-(Vo-tcha), voice.

EXERCISES FOR THE BEGINNER.
The teacher should thoroughly explain all important points to the beginner in the following exercises.
No. 1. Explain $G$ clef, staff, added lines, puarter $\rho$ note, half $\mathcal{F}$ note, letters, syllables, numerals, enlarged bar, double bar or close, and quadruple time or measure, and hour to beat it.


No. 2. Explain eighth note; also have your class sing all of the following exsrcises by syllable, numeral and letter; and in vocalizing, have them use the syllables Ah, La, Sca, ctc, ctc.

If the exercise is too high, play it in a lower key.


No. 3. Explain double time, the rule for applying words, etc.


No. 4. Explain rests and practice this exercise thoroughly, by syllable, until the pupils understand it.


No. 5. Explain triple timc, dotted half note, $P$ • and hold, ค. The cyes of every pupil must be on the teacher at a hold.


## EXERCISES FOR THE BEGINNER. Continued.

No. 6. Explain sextuple measure, and have the pupil perform the time with the hand; down, up, etc.


No. 7. Explain the brace connecting the parts in Exercise No. 7. See that the class thoroughly understand the different clefs, and where the letters are located on the staffs. Test each pupil's voice, and designate to him the part he should sing. Divide your class into four divisions, and then you are ready to begin the exercise


## THREE BLIND MICE


cut them in two with the carv - ing knife, Dider-er you hear such a

The importance of correctly expressing thought, througn worus, in minsical language caumot be over estimated. And, though a simple accomplishment, it is shamefully neglected in all circles of singing, cspeciall! in the church and Sabbath-school, where the religions sentiment in the words, the whole thought, is lost by the negligent way in which they are sung.

Words are formed by the use of two elements, i. e., consoNints and vowels. Vowels are those letters produced by the act ion of the rocal cords only, and are pure tones. Consonants are those letters produced by the use of the teeth, tongue, lips and palate, and are not tones.

The tones we hear in sirging are the vowels. In order that these tones may be formed into words, we use the consonants.


In the above exercise, we use vowels only, therefore we hear tones only, which convey no meaning whatever.
anample. With rowels and consonants.

in the above exercise we have uscd the same vowels, hear the same tones as in the former exereise, but by the introduction of certain consonants we hear words, conveying an idea.
'Ihc difficulty experieneed in singing so the words may be understood is not in the production of tones, but in the formation of words by the use of consonants.

The following exercises are to be used to impress upon the minds of the pupils the distinction between consonant and vowel formation of words.


Have the pupils sing No. 1, until they can sing it well, then have them give the consonant clements in No. 2, making each element firm and distinct. Now let them combine the two clements, being earefnl not to slight either, as in No 3. Go over these examples many times.


Take any piece in the book and drill your class in the same manner.

No. 1.


No. 2.


Sirg this example through by note then by syllables ah, la, sca, etc.


## To the Minister and Church Trustees.

You should not ask singers to sing in your eloir, or people to sing in the eongregation, unless you are willing to open your ehurches to them for the purpose of holding their musical conventions and singing schools, which of course should be properly condueted. The people should and can learn to sing understandingly. Voeal music is accepted as a part of worship; then let the ehureh be the home or musical center in which to generate all musical germs, let the ehristian people so nurture and cultivate them, that cvery tone or chord produced will sound God's praise. Fill your churehes with music and they will be filled with people. I have heard ministers of the gospel, and others bearing the name of christian, say, "We like good music; we want a good choir, we urge all the pcople to sing, but we eannot consent to your using our chureh in which to learn to sing. Our church is very niec, has just bcen newly and elegantly earpeted, Mr. so and so objects, Mrs. so and so is opposed to it, and they pay largely for the support of the church, and we must respect their wishes." I answer, "Yes, to a certain degree, but not more than the prosperity of God's work. The same people will say to the teaeher, "Go to the hall to practice and learn to sing." I answer, "No, and for a number of
reasons. First, The church should be the fomtain head of chnel mnsie, and the church societies more interested in the charaeter of the music taught than any other elass of people. Second, It is much more difficult to keep' good order in a hall, than in a ehureh. The surroundings and influences of the chureh seem to give the musie as well as the pupils a character that cannot be obtained in the hall. Third, If people are in the habit of going to church to attend singing sehools, they will be more likely to go there to attend divine worship. The home is home, and has its influence. The ehurch establishes the religious as well as the moral character of the community.

Let me urge you to open your churehes for the adrancement of vocal music, and cstablish its character by being present and interested in the work yourselves. If you have a doubt in your mind as to whether it is just the right thing to do, please give the science of music and your musieal friends the benefit of that doubt. May congregational singing, led by large chorus choirs, soon be heard in all churches throughout the land.

## To the Teacher.

The singing teacher should be a man of good character and habits, and it is due his profession that he should be a ehristian. When you secure a church, know what the expenses are
going to be, and as 800 n as your class is organized see that the expenses are paid. Keep good order. Leawe the church in as good condition as you find it. Make no enemies, but as many friends as possille. Do nothing in your school or concert that is not in keeping with the building you occupy. In organizing your school make your explanations so very plain, that when you come to close, there will be no misunderstanding. Do not argue with your pupils on technieal points. Be the first to enter the church and the last to leave it, so as to see that everything goes properly. In cvery church where you hold a sehool, organize a chorus choir if you ean possibly do so; then your work will be a blessing to the community, and remain after you are gone. Explain at the begiming of your school that it will close with a pay eoneert. Encourage and improve congregational singing. The time should never come, when you diseard the use of the black-board. If yon camnot do better, send to me for one. Whilc you are teaehing one class, have all arrangements made to organize another. Do not idle away your time. "Time is money." It is said that moncy is the root of all evil; but I would be glad if we in the musieal profession had a little more of it. If I ean do you a favor, or be of assistance to you in any way, let me hear from you.

Your friend,
C. E. LESLIE.

150 W'abash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## THE SENTINEL.

## DEPARTMENT FOR THE BEGINNER.

To the Public-I have in the Rudimental Department of this book, kept the beginner constantly in my mind, and have tried to assist him in every step he may take to gain knowledge; I believe any one who has a copy of The Sentinel, and will study it, can learn to read music by note and by letter, and obtain a very good knowledge of the principles of vocal music, even without the assistance of a teacher, but much better with one.

To the Teacher. -The teacher should ask his class, if composed of beginners, the following questions before permitting them to sing: First, What is the title of the piece, the signature, the Key Letter? What is meant by the key letter, where is it located in the Base, the Soprano, the Alto, the Tenor? Also the first note in the different parts? In what kind of time or measure is the piece written? How many accents in a neasure, and what parts are accented? Explain what is meant by accent. Teach them how to beat or perform the time with the hand, and see that thcy do it. Have the class sing all the rudimental pieces by note or syllable before applying the words; also use the syllables, Ah, La and Sca. It is good practice to sing by numeral and letter. But the beauty and science of singing comes from a proper application of the words to the music. Ten or fifteen minutes each evening should be spent in voice culture and breathing exercises.

## ALL YE NATIONS, JOIN AND SING.

## C. E. Leslie.


F. D. J. This page is set in diamond type; the Tenor clef in it fills the same postton as the $C$ clef in the agate.
S. H. Buntley.


Ech-nes of the inorn re-somnding, Sendo'er all a glad re-frain; 0 - ver hill and val-ley-Each re - echo-ing strain. Niglit, $n o$ long-er bend-ingo'er us, Steals in si-lence o'er the way; Na-ture, smil-ing sweet-ly, Hailsthe new-born day.


## SAVIOUR, BREATHE AN EVENING BLESSING. F. D. Jacobs.


2. Thoughde-struction walk a-round us, Though the ar-rows past us fly, An-gel guardsfrom thee sur-round us; We are safe if thou art nigh.
3. Shoold swifl death this night o'er-take us, And our couch be-eome our tomb, May the morn in heav'n a - wake us, Clad in light and deathless bloom.



Allegro. Explain change of time in Chorus. Important Words: Days, dear, meadows, mountains, birds, Creator's.
C. E. Leslie.

G. W. Croft. Important Words. Beams, golden, meroy, light, night, be, bear, thee, day, thou, sake.


1. A - gain the sun shines on my path In beams of gold-en light; A - gain my God in mer - cy hath Preserv'd me thro'the night.

2. Ac-cept my thanks, thou God of love, Un-wor-thy tho' I be; 0 let my warm de - vo-tion prove, The love I bear for thee.

3. All thro' this day be thou my guide, In cv - 'ry step I take; O'er all my acts do thou pre-side, I ask for Je - sus' sake.


## BOYS AND GIRLS.

Important Words. Boys, boun, d tone, burdens.
T. C. Vine.

2. Boys and girlshere are in har - mo-ny bound; Now we're fa -lone, Sad is your tone, Bet-ter by far the full cho-rus will sound.

3. Mu-sic in win-ter, in sum-mer or fall, Tra la la la,


## ONLY A DREAM OF THE OLD HOME.

E. R. Latta.

Important Words: Dreams, beautiful, days, burdened.
C. E. Leslie.


1. On - ly a dream of the old home, Bring-ing a thrill to my heart; Soon it will fade from my spir - it, Caus-ing the sad tears to start;
2. On-ly a drean of the old home, And of the joysthat I knew; Par-ent, and broth-ers and sis-ters, Oh, how they crond on my view!
3. On-ly a dream of the old home, On - ly a vis-ion most fair; Oh, for the days of my child-hood, Free from the bur-dens of care!


Oll, what a beau-ti-ful vis-ion,Bright as the stars on the sea, Once more their soft tones I'm list'ning, Once more their sweet smiles I see, Wel-come, thou beau-ti-ful vis ion, Bright as the stars on the sea,

And in the er'-ning of si-lence, Kind-ly ap-pear-eth to me!
As in the days of my child-hood, Van-ish'd for-er-er from me!
And in the ev'-ning of si-lence, Bring-ing theold home to me!


ONLY A DREAM OF THE OLD HOME. Concluded.


## WITH HEART AND VOICE.

Strong accent but keep the tones closely connected.
Important Words; Voice, praise, born, Father, thee, Spirit.
F. B. Bettis.


1. Saints be-low, with heart and voice, Still in songs of praise re-joice;Learn-ing here, by faith and love, Songs of praise to sing a-bove.

2. Songs of praise a - woke the morn, When the Prince of Peace was born;Songs of praise a - rose, when he, Cap-tive, led cap - tiv - i - ty.

3. Hymns of glo-ry, songs of praise, Fa-ther, un-to thee we raise; Je-sus, glo-ry un-to thee, With the Spir-it ev-er be.

T. C. Vine.

Spiriled.


1. With hap - py hearts we now will seek, The pass - ing hour to cheer, How dull woud be the work we do, If it were not for song, While songs we sing, and words we speak, Will give you wel-comehere.

2. As we the hill of sci-ence climb, What ob-sta-cles a-bound; For du-ty's path tho' roogh, is plain, If we have earn-est will, Tho' bar-riers rise, fame's flow'ring meads Will at the end befound.

D.C. Suc-cess in life we may ob-tain, And well our sta-tion fill.

## AWAY WITH NEEDLESS SORROW.

Cheerfully.
C. M. Parker.

2. Wc can - not tell the rea - son For all theclonds we see, Yet ev' - ry time and sea - son Must wise - ly or-dered be.

3. Let us but do our du - ty, In sun-shine or in rain; Andheav'n, all brightwith beau-ty, Will bring us joy a - gain.


## (Teacher have the Class read the following instruction in concert.)

The signature or sign is one Sharp ( () , and tells ns the key letter is G. Remember that Do is always on the key letter; also remember that every piece does not begin on Do. Hence we must read from the key letter or place of Do, to find the first note in the different parts. For instance, if the first note in any of the different parts is below the key letter, we read from Do down to it; and if above the key letter, from Do np to it.

Note.-The teacher should ask questions in regard to the following piece similar to those asked on page thirteen. Do not let your pupils sing too loud. -Remember that noise is not music. Every teacher should be able to give good instruction in voice culture. Secure a good book treating of the voice. Teach your pupils how and where to breathe, also to sing with expression. The teacher who does this is encouraging perfection in the oly art, practiced on earth, which we are taught is used in hearen.

## GOD OF MERCY AND OF GRACE.

Important Words; God, mercy, grace, brightness, divine, Lord.
C. E. Lesure.

3. Let the peo-ple praise the Lord! Earth shall then her fruits af-ford; God to man hisbless-ing give; Man to God de - ro-ted lire.

beattiru brd of srinc

(Fupils raad in concert.)
The signature or sign is two Sharps (品), and tells us the key letter is D. In the Base D is located on the third line. Soprano, Alto and 'lenor will find D in the space below, and an octave above, on the fourth line. Remember that Do is always on the key letter.

Note.-Every one should learn to read music by syllable or note, but should not be confined to note reading, that is, be obliged to sing a picce by note before applying the words. To know the name of a note should indicate to the eye and car the sound it should receive. Therefore note readers are the most independent readers.

Teacher, Your class may be composed of beginners, but they should be as deeply interested in their work, as an advanced class. If your pupils are dull, see if they have not a dull teacher. Ask questions in regard to this piece similar to those asked in the keys of C and G .

## PARTING HYMN.

Important words: Commends, heart, tender, mercy, keep, strength.
F. F. French.


1. For a sea - son called to part, Let us there our-selves com-mend, To the gra-cious eyc and heart Of our ev - er pres-ent Friend.

2. In thy strength may we be strong! Sweet-cn ev - 'ry cross and pain; Give us, if we live, ere long Here to meet in peace a-gain.



Speak the words plainly in the broken time and hold the tones firmly.
O. E. Leslie.


1. While the morn-ing bells are ring-ing, We to thee our songs would raise; Thank-ing thee for thy pro-tec-tion, Sing-ing to theesongs of praise. our songs would raise;

2. Thanks to thee, O , heaven-ly Father, For thine all pro-tect - ing arm;

Thro' the day, we pray thee keep us Free from e-vil, safe from harm.


## ONCE WE HAD A FRAGRANT BLOSSOM.



1. Once we had a fra-grant blos-som, Full of sweet-ness, full of love, But the an-gcls came and plucked it, For the beau-teous realms a-bove.

2. Tear-ful-ly we low - ly laid him, 'Neath the grass that grew so green; And the form we loved so dear - ly, In our hone no more was seen.

3. Oh, my dar-ling, when we meet thee, In the joy-ous realms a-bove, Glad-ly will we haste to greet thee, All our hearts a-flame with love.


## Pupils read in concert.)

The signature is one Flat (b), and tells us the key letter is F. In the Base F is located on the fourth line. Soprano, Alto and Tenor will find $F$ in the first space and an octave above on the fifth line, Do is always on the key letter.

Notc.-Every pupil should be able to transpose the scale, and to explain it from the black board.
Transposition is removing the scale from one letter or position on the staff to another either higher or lower. The scale receives its name from the letter on which it is located ; for example a scale commencing on $F$ is said to be in the key of $F$, and is termed the scale of $F$.

There is no reason why pupils cannot learn to read music in all of the different keys or scales in a single term, if they will only study the lessons given them.

## GOD IS LOVE.

Important words: Breaking, bright, waking, mountain, golden, fountain.
J. Н. Кетсham.



1. From out the far blue hear'n a-bove, Whepe an-gels ev-er dwell;

On chil-dren God looks lown in love, How great, no tongule can tell.
$\left[\begin{array}{lll}-1 & -1 & -1 \\ -6 & -1\end{array}\right.$
In gen-tle kind-ness for their cares, To guide their steps a-right.
t;


And He will then your hearts pre-pare, To sing in lear'n his praise.


## LEAVE US NOT.

Frank M. Datis.


## Second Transposition by Flats.

## (Pupils read in concert.)

The signature or sign is two Mats ( $\mathbf{D}$ ), ana tells us the xey letter is $3 p$. In the base B 2 is located on the second line. Soprano, Alto and lenor will find $B\rangle$ on the third line. Again let us remember that $D_{0}$ is on the key letter, and in singing bear in mind the key letter and where it is located.

Note. - The teacher should see that the pupils become familiar with all of the keys or scales. Be sure that they know what is meant by the term signature, also that the signature determines the key letter, and they must learn where the letters are located. Keep good order, and if a pupil persists in disobeying you, have him leave the room during the remainder of the lesson.

## FATHER OF ETERNAL GRACE.

amportant words: Fasher, grace, meckly, beaming, above, thee, die.
S. H. Buntley.


1. Fa-ther of e - ter-nal grace, Glo-ri-fy thy-selfin me; Meek-ly beam-ing in my face, Maythe world thine image see.

2. Hap-py on-ly in thy love, Poor, un-friend-ed or un-known; Fix my tho'ts on things a-bove, Staymy heart on thee a-lone.

3. Countinggain and glo-ry loss, May I tread the path he trorl, Diewith Je-sus on the cross, Rise with him to thee my God.


Kate Hawthorn. Important words: Vale, hill, meadows, again, bright, birds, prepare.
C. E. Leslite.


1. Spring time is coming o'er vale and hill, Leaving old winter so cold and chill; Bring-ing soft showers of sunny rain, Clothing the meal-ows with greer a-gain.

2. Spring time is coming so fair and bright, Bring-ing the birds in a joy-ous dight; Fill-ing the air with their mu-sie swect, Sing-ing their songs to the friends they moct.

3. Spring time is coming with its good cheer, Mak-ing us feel that we need not fear; Seed-time will come and a harvest rare, If we will on-ly the ground pre-pare.


Slowly with expression.

3. Heal each heart op-press'd with woe, Dry the sorrowing tears that flow; Love thy creat-ures, great and small, Fa - ther, bless and guard them all.


$\therefore$. sit-ting up e-rect and beat-ing with the hand, Meas-ure af-ter meas-ure time at ourcom-mand. Sing - ing,

3. May the hours we epend here, make the weak-er strong, And the strong-er wis-er as we go a-long. Sing-ing, sing-ing


## (Class read in concert.)

 above on the fifth line. In the Soprano, Alto and Tenor, A is in the second space.Remember Do is always on the key letter.

Note- The teacher should see that his pupils breathe properly; The art of breathing is the foundation of true singing. Breath may be taken after a pause, but never between the syllables of a word. In church music most people are in the habit of breathing at the end of each line of poetry, but this often renders the words meaningless. For example in the hymn, There is a land of pure delight Where saints immortal reign; breath should not be taken until the close of the second line.

I have not space to do this subject justice, but a hint to the teacher or student often does much good.

## HARK! THE SKIES.

Important words: Hark, beams, Christ, born, tears, humbly, boundless.


1. Hark! the skies with mu-sic sound, Heav'n-ly glo-ry beams a-round, Christ is born! the an gels sing, Glo-ry to the new born King,


3 Mor-tals hail the glo-rious King! Rich-est incense cheerful bring; Praise and love Immanuel's name, And his boundless love proclaim.


Slowly and smoothly.


Frank Woody.
MORNING LIGHT IS BREAKING.
$\qquad$

1. Mora-ing light is break-ing, haste a -way, While the birds are sing-ing blithe and gay; We will to the Wid-wood, for a merry play, While all aa-ture smiles this happy day.

2. Oh the mer-ry facces that we see, By the rippling brooklet neath a tree; And the joyous faces thus will surely beam, As we play be-side the silvery stream.

3. Out upon the meadows with a bound, See the chil-dren trip-ping o'er the ground; Thro' the pleas-ant wood-land, all day we will roam, Alid with ereu-ligy shadows hasten homl.


Frank Woody.
PEACE BE STILL.
C. E. Leslie.

2. Then up - on the land he step'd, Took the fish-es and the bread, Raised his hand and bless-ing said, Hun-gry ones come all be fed. $p$ rit.

3. Come to me thou wea - ry one, Come and I will give you rest; Safe - ly on the oth - er shore, You shall dwell a - mid the blest.


## Third Transposition by Flats.

The signature now is three flats, (bうう) and tells us tho key letter is Elp. In the Bass, Eb is in the third spece; the Soprano, Alto and Tenor will find $E b$ on the first line and an octave above in the fourth space.

## Note to Teacher.

Impress upon the minds of your visitors, as well as your pupils, the importance of learning to read rocal music.
Churches are the only proper places in which to hold Conventions and Singing Schools. Therefore use your influence with all Ministers and church trustees that they may see the great importance of opening their churches to the people for this object. Show me a musical people, and I will show you a moral, social, intellectual, patriotic and religious people.

Any person who can raise and lower his roice in conversation can lcarn to sing. "All boys and girls can sing, if it suits them to do so in the way of play. You never saw little boys and girls "beg off," when they wished to sing together. In Germany it has long been considered certain that all children can sing. They do not admit of exceptions, except in the case of the dumb. They argue not only from the general frequency of singing among children at play, but from the laws of music as manifested in human language. Speech itsclf, is but a kind of chant, and the roice always moves in musical intervals."

## LORD, WE COME BEFORE THEE NOW.




1. $\overline{\mathrm{B}}$, all ye lands re-joice in God, Sing prais-es to his name; Let all the earth with one ac - cord, His won-l'rous love pro-claim.

2. And let his faith-ful ser-vants tell, How by re-deem-ing love; Their souls are saved from death and hell, To share his joys a - bove.

3. $\overline{\overline{8}}$, then re-joice and shout for joy, Ye ran-som'd of the Lord; Be grate-ful, praise your sweet em - ploy, His pres-ence your re-ward.


## GIVE TO ALL THE PLEASANT SMILE.

## J. E. Morse.



1. O!give to all the pleas-antsmile, The smile of light and love; It throws a bright-ness all a-round, Like sun-beams from a - bove.


Cheerfully, Speak words plainly.

2. Let your cye be calm and stead-y In the fight, And to work be al-ways read-y For the right. Let your i-dle neigh-bor Waste his time a - way. $4(4)$
3. Work while i-dle ones are sleep-ing, Late and long, At your post for-ev-er keep-ing, Firm and strong. If you would be wealthy, And with for-tune blest,



Dil-i - gent-ly la - bor All the live-long day, Hours are fleet-ing by, Sieze them as they fly, Work for night is eom-ing by and by.


[^0] bixt


## Fourth Transposition by Sharps.

The signature now is four sharps, (heft) and tells us the key letter is E . In the Base, E is in the third mace, the Soprano, Alto and Tenor find $E$ on the first line and an octave above in the fourth space.

## Note to Teacher.

Impress on the minds of your pupils that if the key-letter or Do be on a line, Mi is on the line above and Sol on the next line, and if the key-letter or Do be in the space, Mi will be in the next space and Sol in the next. If you wish to make a good point before your class, have them sing their words plainly. Good pronunciation is very much neglected. Teach your pupils to give the consonants great prominence.

The teacher, while giving instruction in vocal music should avoid singing too much with his pupils. When they sing, he should usually listen, and when he sings, they should listen; this will enable them to imitate his example, and him, the better to observe their faults.

## HARK! THE SKIES WITH MUSIC SOUND.

Important Words. Angels, mortals, away, hail, born, beams.
F. D. Jacobs.


1. Harkl the skies with mu-sic sound, Heaven-ly glo-ry beams a-round; Christ is born, the an-gels sing, Glo-ry to the new-born King.
 Alto.

2. Peace is come, good-will ap-pears, Sin-ners wipe a - way your tears, Christ for you in flesh to-day, Hum-bly in the man-ger lay.

3. Mor-tals hail the glori-ous King, Rich-est in-cense cheer-ful bring; Praise and love Im-man-uels name, And his love, his grace pro-claim. Base.


## THE SPARKLING RILL.

Explain that four sharps and three flats are read the same by note.
W. J. Harrington.

A. P. Wilkins.

3. In the hour of pain and an-guish, In the hour when death draws near, Suf-fer not our hearts to lan-guish, Suf - fer not our souls to fear.



1. Ho-ly Fath-er, hear my cry, Ho-ly Sav-ior, bend thine ear; Ho-ly Spir-it, comethou nigh, Fath-er, Sav-ior,Spir-it hear.

2. Fath-er, save me frommy sin, Sar-ior, I thy mer - cy crave; Gracious Spir-it, make me clean, Fath-er, Son and Spir-it save.

3. Fath-er, let me taste thylove, Sav-ior, fill my soul with peace; Spir-it, come my heart to move, Fath-er, Son and Spir-it bless.


## THEREFORE WATCH AND PRAY.

J. E. Morse.


1. Christian, seek not yet re-pose, Cast thy dream-y ease a - way; Thou art in the midst of foes,

Therefore watch and pray.

2. Gird thy heav'n-ly ar-mor on, Wear it ev - er night and day; Near thee lurks the e - vil one, Therefore watch and pray.


The signature now is fonr flats (2)2b) and tells us the key letter is $A \nsupseteq$. In the Bass, $A \notin$ is in the first space and an octave above on the fifth line; the Soprano, Alto and Tenor will find $A \nsupseteq$ in the second space.

## Note to Teacher.

You should drill your pupils thoronghly on Articulation. Have them give the exact and proper utterance of each sornd. By daily pratice, you will soon convert knowledge into skill. Some people, old as well as young, have acquired the habit of sliding from one tone to the next: this is even worse than poor articnlation. See that each noto is sung with precision and distinctness. When these two errors are overcome it will be a delight instead of misery to listen to our congregational singing.

## OPEN WIDE, YE HEAVENLY GATES.

## W: J. Harbington.

Important Wiords. Hurled, Denth, Lord, powerful, hark.

3. He rhose porencil arm a - lone, On his foes de - struc-tion borted; He whobath the vic-t'ry wee, He who sared a ru-ined rartd.


3. Rest-less life thus flow-eth, Striv-eth in my breast; God a-lone be-stow - eth Tran-quil even-ing rest, Tran - quil even-ing rest.


## AUTUMN IS SIGHING.

Good for practice in sight singing.
E. R. Ober.


1. Au-tumn is sigh-ing a-round me, Tell-ing a tale of the past; Fold-ing the leares on leer bo-som, With-ered and chilled by the blast.

2. Light and its sun-shine are fad - ing, Soon will its ro-ses de-cay; All the sweet buds I have cher - ished, Fade like the sun-light a - way.

3. Win-ter will soon be up-on us, Fill-ing our hearts with good cheer; Soon to for-get drear-y Au-tumn, Glad-ly we wel - come you here.


Cheerfully.


1. Sins-ing angn of joy and love, 'Trip-ping thro' the sun-ny grove, Ev - 'ry heart, ev - 'ry voice, Beam-ing with de - light;

2. Oh, what hap - py, hap - py days, Sing-ing iner - ry, joy-ous lays, Come with us, come and sing, Join our hap - py throng;

3. I'las-ant, joy-ous sum-mer hours, Sing-ing birdsand fra-grantflow'rs, All is joy, all is love, In the mer-ry May;


## I CAN NOT TELL.



## IN HEAVENLY LOVE ABIDING.

A. P. Wilkins.


1. In heav'n-ly love a-bid-ing, No change my heartshall fear, And safe is such con-fid-ing, For noth-ing chang-es here.

2. The storm may roar with-out me, My heart may low be laid, But God is round a-bout me, And can I be dis-mayed?

L. O. Brown.

see the mead-ows smi-ling; The flow-ers, birds and trees Are wel-com-ing the sum-shine; Are laugh-ing in the breeze. may thy hless-ings ev - er, From morn to dew - y eve, Shine on ench ti - ny blos - som; A thread of glad-nessweave.


## AMERICA.

Words by S. F. Smiti, 1831.
Author of music unknown.

N. A. Barrett.

DRIFTING AWAY.

## Alto Solo.




sea-ward prog-ress no aid can stay; We shall float no more where we float to - day. Drift-ing a - way, Drift-ing each day,

breez-es swell and we may not stay; Prom that is-land bright we are drift-ing a-way. cur-rent strog bears usswift a - way; And our friends are lost in the mist-cloud gray.


Amy J. Trunt.

blow fall-en leares far a - way, try-ing the slight-est to screen? Mak-er's de-sign to ful - fill? tre:th were all told a-bout you.
re-cord of beau-ty, I pray;

The tongue is an un-ru-ly mem-ber, Full of dead-ly and poi-son-ons bane; Its Or give our-selves just the same mea-sure, Of char - i - ty which we've be - stowed, Houldn's Or, what if your aeigh-bor has fall-en, A tri - fle from what he once was, Con We've plen-ty athome for in-spec-tion, A deal more than some will ad-mit; Our With no word of ill-will toward a broth-er, No ac-tion we'd like to dis-own; For if


## DON'T BE IN TOO MUCH OF A HURRY. Concluded.


bab-ble sears worse than an em-ber; tat-tling be less of a pleas-ure, - sid-er it is-n't your call-ing, own lives have not been per - fec-tion, we can-not love one an - oth -er,

By hun-dreds your buw-ber it's slain. And liv-ing be less of a load? To go a-bout pick-ing up flaws. How far they have come stort of it. Why not si - lent-ly let them a - lone?

Don't be in too much of a hur-ry, To


Don't be in too much of a hur-ry, To Base.


Not too fast.


## Speak the words very distinctly.



1. We are nymphs of the o-cean spray; Our home is the rest-less deep, Where the tur-bu-lent bil-lows play, Our rev-els we gai-ly keep.

2. We are found on the cor-al shore, And sport with the wild-est glee, When the wind with its an - gry roar, Sweeps o-ver the mighty sea.

3. 'Mid the foam we so light-ly roam, The sau-beams so swift-ly glide, Oh sweet is the song of home, We sing to the tremb-ling tide.


4. Sleep in peace, $A$-wate not, 町lore from thy dream-ing; Rest in pesce, Solt - Iy the pale coos is
Base. $p$

5. Sleep is parce, Thy fair head soft pil-lons a - dorn -ing; Rest is peace; Dream of are, lore, till the mon - ing; Sleep is peace, sleep in peace.


## GRACIOUS SPIRIT, LOVE DIVINE.

Apply the words at sight, without studying the music.
Adah Watts.

3. Gnar-dian spir-it, lest I stray, Keep me in thy heav'n-ly way; Bring me to thy courts a-bove, Reslms of light and end-lesslove.

J. Calyin Bughey.

WHIP-POOR-WILL SONG.


1. I love to stray by the wood-y rill, Where ev'-ningshad-ows play, And hear the song of the whip-poor-will, As he


Note to Mubic Teachers.-Many letters are written and received daily asking the price and discount on sheet music. To teachers we give the regular trade discount. In ordering music, give the name of the author and who it is published by. Sign your name very plainly, give also town, county and state. You can enclose in your letter the price in postage stamps, and the order will be promptly filled. Be sure and read the notice to teachers and choristers, on the one hundred and thirty-third page. Anything you may desire in sheet music, music books or musical merchandise of any description, will receive prompt attention.

7 D0 Wabush Avenue, Chimgso It
C. E. LERE자웅

r. I'm thinking of the old-en time, The sweet long time a - go, When we were boysto-geth er, Ray with Har. ry, Tim and Joe.
2. Tho' many years have passed since then, And we are men to-day, I'll ne'er forget what boys we've been, The gay-est of the gay.

3. What fun we used to have when boys, While on the way to school, How we did waste our time with toys, And thus we'd play the fool.
4. Oft we would gather wildwood flow'rs, Which grew a-long the way, And give them to the pret-ty girls, Who came to school that day.


A beautiful offect may be produced in concert, by having a number of little girls sing the Solo with dolls in their arms. F. D. Jacobs.


SOLO with humming CHORUS,


Humming.

B. Y. Roethin.


Soft-ly, soft-ly, light-ly, gent-ly tread. Rest in peace, rest in peace, slumb'ring maiden, love of mine, rest in peace, rest in peace, fare - well.



## SLUMBER SONG.

O. E. Leslie.


56 PRAISE GOD, FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW.
Teach every pupit to sing this piece correctly and commit their parts to memory.


1. Praise God from whom all blessings low; Prise him, all crea-tures here below; Praiso him a-bove, ye Hear'-If host; Praise Father, son, and Ho - ly Ghost!

2. Be thou, O God, ex-alt-ed high, And as thy glo-ry fills the sky, So let it bo on earth dis-played, Asthou art here and there o-beyed.

3. Be - fore Jehorah's aw-ful throve, Ye na-tions bow with sa-cred joy; Kow that the Lord is God a-lone, He can cre-ate, and He de-stroy.


## WE SHALL LAND BEYOND THE TIDE.



3. When the waves are round us break-ing, As I paee the deek a-lone, And my eyes in vain are seek-ing Some green leaf to rest up - on,


What would I not give to wan-der Where my old com-pan-ions dwell. Ab-senee maks the heart grow fond-er, Isle of beau-ty, fare thee well.


QUARTET.

flow-ing so ealm - ly,
dot-ted with flow - ers, dot-ted with flow - ers,

Wind-ing a-long in Fring-ing the banks with Fring-ing the banks the
mur-mur-ing flow, ver-dure so green; dais-ies are seen;



Glid-ing for - ev - cr, Sun-beams are play - ing, Shed-ding their sweet - ness,
on to the o - cean, rip-ples are danc - ing, ros-es are bloom-ing,

Un-der the wil - lows Hap-py and gay as Fai-ries shall erown thec,


From "The Key Letter."

3HORUS.


0 , beau-ti-ful riv - er, Now flow-ing so calm - ly, Still wind-ing a-long In soft mur-mur-ing flow,


O, beau-ti-ful riv - er, Now flow-ing so calm - ly, Still wind-ing a-long In soft mur-mur-ing flow,


Thus, glid-ing for - ev - er On, on, to the o - cean, Deep un-derthe wil - lows, Low, bend-ing so low.


E. R. Latta.

Important words: Work, dear, redeemer, humble, open, golden.
C. E. Lesur.



2. Bear the glad and joy - ful sound, That a Sa - vior has been found, To the souls in er - ror bound, O - ver the

3. Thenshall dawn the hap-py day, When the bright mil-len-nial ray Shall the dark-ness drive a - way, $O$ - ver the

sea, O-ver the sea, Go, ye Chris-tians, true and brave, Cross the blue and roll-ing wave, And those ma-ny mil-lionssave, 0 -ver the sea.

sea, Over the sea, When the earth, redeemed and free, Shall Mes - si - ah'sking-dom be, And each soul shall bow the knee, O-ver the sea.


OVER THE SEA. Concluded.
chorus.


Kate Hawthorn.


1. Do you not love the sweet songs that we sing? Yes we do, yes we do; Har-mo-ny ev-er will hap-pi-ness hring; That is so, that is so.

2. Mu-sic will light-en the bur-dens of life, Yes it will, yes it will; Bring to ussun-shineand ban-ishall strife; Yes it will, yes it will.

3. Come thou sweet chara, and with us ev - er dwell, Ev - er dwell, ev - er dwell; That we thy prais-es for - ev - er may tell; Ev - er tell, ev - er tell.


SONGS THAT WE LOVE. Concluded.


## SOFTLY FADES THE TWILIGHT RAY. A. A. Blakeman.



3. Lit - tle chil-dren play-ing near, Wateh my quaint com-mo-tion, I go tum-bling swift and clear, To the dis-tant o-cean.


Wil-lows can-notstay my course All their pli-ant woo-ing; Sing andsing till I am hoarse Prattl'ing way pur-su - ing.


On-ward though the meads and dells, Hast-'ning nev - er know-ing; Se - cret mo-tion that im - pels Whith-er I am go - ing.


As they play up-on my brink, Thought-less and so mer - ry; Full of nois - y song, I think Theyare like me ver - y.



1. II. R.

Arr. from "Andran." by R. H. Randall.


1. O'er ice and snow. ........... weglide a - long, ........... Weshoutand sing............ a mer-ry song, ......... O'er ice andsnow we glide a-long, Weshoutandsing

2. Swiftas a bird......... we on-ward sweep,.......... Up-on the smooth ........ and fro-zen deep,.........

3. Fromfarand near .......... we hear the shont, .......... Of mad pur-suit............. and mer-ry rout, .........


Froma "Tho Key Letter."

CHORUS.


Ho! ho! ho! ho! ho! Nev-er a-gain will life - blood flow as free-ly As when o-ver the ice we go.


3. O thns be it ev-er when free-men shallstand Be - tween their loved homesand the war's des - o. la - tion; Blest with
 vic - 'try and peace, may the heav'n-res-cued land Praise the pow'r that has made and pre-served us a na-tion. Then



Oh, I - tal-ia, I-tal - ia, be - lov-ed, Land of beau-ty, of sun-light and song! Tho' a - far from thy bright skies re-mov-ed, Still our fond hearts for thee ev-er

long! Oh, I - tal - ia, I-tal-ia, be - lov - ed, Land of beau-ty, of sun-light and song, land of song! Tho' a - far from thy brightskies re-mov-ed, Still our

fond hearts for thee ev - er long, ev-er long! Sweet thy blue lakes, thy groves and thy fount-ains, Oh, thou dear land that gave us our birth.


From "CHORUS CASTLE" by permission of Jorn Church \& Co.

## ITALIA, BELOVED. Continued.


mount-ains, thy mount-ains,
yes, the fair-est!


MIALIA, BELOVED. Continued.



ITALIA, BELOVED. Continued.


yes the fairest!


thee, With love, with love for thee, With love, with love for thee, With love for thee, With love for thee, Still burn with love



haunt-ed, And fright o'er-came us, young and old; It made us shake so, It made us quake so, It al-most made our blood run cold.

haunt-ed,'And frighto'er-came us, young and old; It made us shake so, It made us quake so, It al-most made our blood run cold.



Fair-est thatev-er was seen. Trip-ping so light-ly o'er mead-ow and plain,
Beau - ti - ful Queen,


## HAIL TO OUR BEAUTIFUL QUEEN. Continued.



## HAIL TO OUR BEAUTIFUL QUEEN. Continued.




Ev - 'ry - thing seems light and gay; Heav'n and earth in all their glo-ry, Send-ing forth a gold-en ray;


Ev - 'ry - thing seems light and gay; Heav'n and earth in all their glo-ry, Send-ing forth a gold-on ray;


All our hearts are filled with pleas-ure, Mirth and mu-sicreign su-preme. Hail, all hail! Hail to our beau-ti-ful Queen.

$f$ cres.
$r$ cres.


 The sea - gulls in their flight Are wild up-on the wing. It's death for them to light; And boats a-bove the brink, We

get them in our grasp And make themsure-ly sink. We have no earth-ly feel-ing, We heed no man's ap-peal-ing, We.

crush them in our might, And thus to death they go, While all the wa-tersknow, We're hap - py in our task.


## SONG OF NIAGARA. Continued.


mer-ry with play, But when with seeth-ing and foam-ing spray, So mad-ly we re-turn to the gray; We laugh and dance and glidea-long And

lure our vic-tims with a song, But when with seeth-ing and foam-ing spray, So mad-ly we re-turn to the gray; We laughand dance and



## SONG OF NIAGARA. Concluded.



## F. D. J.

Appropriate for Fourth of July.
J. W. Hempaill.

3. Ever on earth shall our songs be of coun-try, Land of the brave and the free, And when we join in the an-thems of heaven, Thou ne'er for- got - ten shall

free. And though the heroes in dust may be sleep-ing, Still shall their deeds in our mem'ry be kept. And their names by the nation ever hon-ored shall be.

be. God's bless-ing fall on thee dear-est of na-tions, Fall on thy sons and thy daughters so brave, And the peace of our nation may be ev - er with thee.



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## HUNTING CHORUS. Continued.




> F. D. Jacobs.


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96 PETER, PETER PUMPKIN EATER. Continued







PETER. PETER PUMPKIN EATER. Continued.
Slowly. With expression.




## HOMEWARD BOUND.



Swift-ly o'er bil-lows high, a state-ly ship is wing-ing, Borneon the breeze the sail-or's cheer-ful sing-ing hear.


Swift-ly o'er bil-lows high, a state-ly ship is wing-ing, Borne on the breezethe sail-or's cheer-ful sing-ing hear.


Loved ones to loved ones wait-ing, O'er the sea she'sbring-ing, Hearts now with joy are beat-ing for the meet-ing near.


Loved ones to loved ones wait-ing, O'er the sea she'sbring-ing, Hearts now with joy are beat-ing for the meet-ing near.


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## HOMEWARD BOUND. Concluded



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THE PILOT BRAVE. Goncluded.


## 108

HARK! THE DISTANT HILLS WITH MUSIC.

## F. D. JACOBs.





HARK! THE DISTANT HILLS WITH MUSIC. Continued.



The teacher who has taught his class to sing this piece well, has accomplished much.


1. All hail the pow'r of Je - sus' name! Let an - gels pros-trate fall; Bring forth the roy - al di - a - dem, And

2. Let $\mathrm{ev}^{\prime}$ - ry kin-dred, ev' - ry tribe On this ter - res-trial ball, To him all maj-es - ty as - cribe, And

3. Oh, that with yon - der sa - cred throng, We at his feet may fall; We'll join the ev - er - last - ing song, And



Freedom's sons, come join in cho-rus, Praise this fa-vor'd spot of earth; Hail thestars now smil-ing o'er us! Praise the land which


Freedom's sons, come join in cho-rus, Praise this fa-vor'd spot of earth; Hail thestars now smil-ing o'er us! Praise the land which

gave us birth. Though our skies be oft - en frown-ing, Though our land be rough and sear, Health and peace, our la - borscrown-ing,

gave us birth. Thongh our skies be oft - en frown-ing, Though our land be rough and sear, Health and peace, our la - bors crown-ing,


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Bless thecheer-ful spir-its here. Free-dom'ssons of $\mathrm{ev}^{\prime}$ - ry na-tion, Here a heart-y wel - come greet; Here no



Bless the cheer-ful spir-itshere. Free-dom'ssons of ev' ry na-tion, Here a heart-y wel - come greet; Here no

haught-y ty -rant frown-ing, E'er in-vades your calm re - treat. Come and help us swell the cho - rus, Praise this

haught-y ty - rant frown-ing, E'er in-vades your calm re - treat. Come and help us swell the cho - rus, Praise this



FREEDOM'S SONS, COME JOIN IN CHORUS. Continued.



## HOLY SABBATH DAY.

J. A. Martindale.



1. All the live-longsum - mer day, Ba-by's spent his time in play; Now the shades of night ap-pear, Slum-ber on, my ba - by dear.
2. Ceased is now his romp and noise, Laid a-side his bro-kentoys, For the sun to rest is gone, And the time for play is done.
3. What does ba - by dream a-bout? Some-thing pret - ty, I've no doubt; For when he has slept a-while, On his face their comes a smile.
4. When he wakes at break of day, Once a-gain comes time for play, Till at eve be seeks his rest With the ones who love him best.


## CHORUS.






## DICKORY, DICKORY DOCK. Continued.





## ANTHEM DEPARTMENT.

## LEAD ME, O LORD.

C. E. Leblie.


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LEAB ME. O LORD. Continued.


2. I dare not choose myself the way, I would not, if I might; Make thou my choice, Oh! lead me on, and I shall walk a-right.


포AD ME, O LORD. Concluded.
chorus.


The path where thou lead-est me, sure-ly is best; Tho'dark it may seem to be, I shall be blest.



The path where thou lead-est me, sure-ly is best; Tho'dark it may seem to be, I shall be blest.



Ris-en from the dead,


The Lord is ris'u, is ris-en from the dead, . . . . . . . The Lord is ris'n, is ris-en from the dead.


Day of tri-umph through the skies,


Ris-en from the dead. Morn-ing breaksup-on the tomb, Je - sus scat-ters all the gloom.



Doubt no more his power to save.


- ser - ted grave, Doubt no more his power to seve.





## NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND CHORISTERS.

If you are desirous of creating an interest in vocal nausic in your community, I do not know how you can do so better than by organizing a musical convention.

I will come or send a conductor to any community to hold a convention, on the following terms:

First, Convention to last five days.
Second, Number of sessions or lessons, fifteen.
Third, Sessions each day, three.
Fourth, Morning lesson devoted to rudimental work.

Fifth, The afternoon session, intermediate course of study.

Sixth, The evening session will be general chorus work and voice culture.

Seventh, The convention to close the evening of the fifth day with a concert for the benefit of the con-
ductor. The admission not to be less than twentyfive cents; all members taking part in the chorus to be admitted free.
Eighth, The books used in the convention will be The Sentinel, price per copy seventy-five cents, and Leslie's Concert Choruses, price twenty-five cents.
Ninth, A copy of each of the above named books will be given to each member of the class, not simply to use during the term, but to remain their property.
Tenth, The church in which the convention is held to be furnished free of charge to the conductor.

Eleventh, The tuition will be to each member $\$ 2.00$ for the entire course, including both of the above named books. This is very reasonable, and a rare opportunity for those wishing to improve themselves in vocal music, or to enlarge your choirs and organize a musical society.

Twelfth, The best plan for you to pursue to obtain this convention would be to appoint a committee of four or five of the musicians and ministers. They to secure the church in which to hold it, and solicit the required number of names to warrant our coming.
T'hirteenth, We will come and hold a convention on the above terms if you will secure fifty names of people who will attend the chorus, or send a substitute. I will guarantee all who attend a good and profitable time, and the convention will be a blessing to your town musically, socially and religiously. Address all correspondence to me personally, and I will make arrangements to suit you as near as possible.
C. E. Leslik,

[^1]

MAKE A JOYFUL NOISE. Continued.


MAKE A JOYFUL NOISE. Concluded.


God, Sing forth his praise, Sing forth his praise, Sing forth the honor of his name, Make a joy - furl noise. A-men!
A - men!


## TEACE ME THY STATUTE.



teach me thy statute, Concluded.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hel! }
\end{aligned}
$$

## SEEK YE THE LORD.

## O. E. Lealig.

Slowly and earnestly.


There are thoso who believe not in God; We pray they may be-lieve. There are those whotake the ame of God in rain, We





## AS THE HART PANTETH. Continued.


as ruar harr pantrinic conalaced



 2\%) 1


THE LORD'S PRAYER. Concluded.




## 150

## TO GOD IN HEAVEN. Concluded.



Tell of his love, simg his prais -es, 'Tell of his love, praise his name! Praise ye his name, Praise yo his name, Praise ye his ho-ly name.


Tell of his love, sing his prais -es, Tell of his love, praise his name! Praise ye his name, Praise ye his name, Praise ye his ho-ly name.



Bring to His praise the tri-umph - ant harp, And strike each war - bling string; Bring to His praise the tri - umph-ant harp, And strike each war-bligg string.


Bring to His praise the tri-umph - ant harp, And strike each war - bling string; Bring to His praise the tri-amph-atharp, And strike each war-bligg string.




Lead me all my jour - ney thro', Strong de - liv - 'rer be thou my shield, Be thou my shield, my strength and shield;


Be thou my


Lead me all my jour - ney thro', Strong de - liv - 'rer be thou my shield, Be thoumy shield, my strength and shield ;


to thy heav'n ly rest; Guide me O thou great Je-ho-vah, Safe - ly to thy heav'n ly rest; A - men, A - men.



## HALLELUJAH GOD THE HIGFEST! Continued.



1. Zii-on, more than Jacob's dwelling, Favored City of our God; Builded on the holy mountain, For his own, his loved a-bode.

2. Thy brightgates are always o-pen For the erring,wayward feet, Toward the ho-ly City fly - ing, To their God and Saviour meet.




Duet may be suny by 1st. and 2d. Soprana


O bring us near-er un - to thee, And teach us Lord to love thy ways.
 Q44 Hedetata



## LET US BOW BEFORE HIM. Continued.



sing-ing hal - le, hal - le - lu - jah, They are sing-ing hal - le -, hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Praise the Lord, Hal - le -

lu - jah, Praise the Lord, Hal le - lu-jah, praise the Lord; Hal-le - lu - jah, praise the Lord, Praise ye the Lord, Praise ye the Lord.


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